

## A New Species of *Phyllomyza* from Virginia (Diptera: Milichiidae).

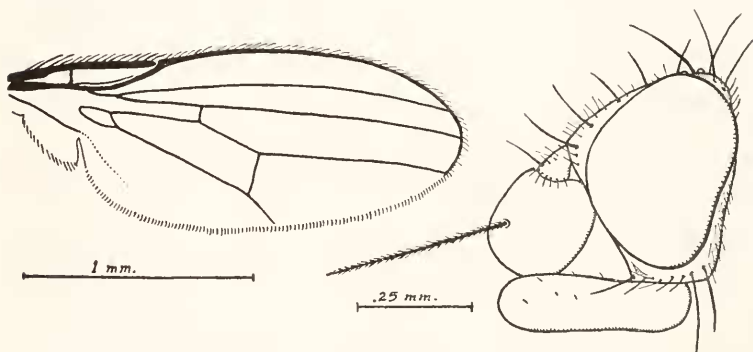
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*Phyllomyza milnei* new species.

♂. Length, body and wings, each 2 mm.

Color black, slightly gray pruinose, more polished on pleura and abdomen. The knees, tibiae (brownish medially) and tarsi yellow.

Head profile as in figure, the front .45 total width of head, slightly wider anteriorly. Parafrontals and ocellar triangle lightly pruinose but contrasting with the matt black interfrontal stripe. Three outwardly curved upper parafrontal bristles and two incurved lower parafrontals. The upper and lower parafrontal stripes are nearly disjunct and bear a few hairs. Two rows of about four small incurved hairs each in middle of interfrontal stripe (cruciate bristles). Antennae with short pubescence only, the arista distinctly pubescent. Palpi with short pubescence and a few scattered short hairs. Proboscis geniculate but very short and hidden between the palpi. Ommatidia in about 35 rows from front top to rear bottom of eye.



Thorax with two dorsocentral bristles, the anterior pair half as long as the posterior. A small but distinct pair of prescutellars. Hair of thorax long, erect, in five or six irregular rows between the anterior dorsocentrals. Apical scutellar bristles about twice as long as scutellum, converging to meet at their tips. Metanotum polished. Halteres yellow. Calypters whitish with a white fringe. Wings as figured, hyaline, the veins yellow. Spur of middle tibiae half as long as metatarsus.

Abdomen with intermediate segments subequal in length, with sparse coarse hairs and marginal bristly hairs.

*Holotype* male, Mountain Lake, VIRGINIA, June 30, 1940, yl. no. 3 (L. J. and M. J. Milne), no. 55829 in United States National Museum. *Paratypes*, males, same locality; two, July 18, 1938, in U. S. N. M.; four, July 18, 1938, and one, July 23, 1940, in the author's collection; one, June 30, 1940, one, July 1, 1940, and one, July 8, 1940, returned to Prof. L. J. Milne, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia.

Melander separated his genus *Neophyllomyza* principally on the reduced number of dorsocentral bristles. Both *Phyllomyza* and *Neophyllomyza* are well represented in the palaeartic region and Hendel has followed Melander in referring the majority of the species (with 2-3 dorsocentrals) to *Neophyllomyza*, but Duda, followed by Hennig (1937), has shown that a better grouping is based on the number (2 or 3) of upper parafrontal bristles. At any rate the genera are very similar. The only North American species definitely referable to *Neophyllomyza* is the genotype, *quadricornis* Melander. The present species has affinities with *P. hirtipalpis* Malloch (Maryland) and *P. tetragona* Hendel (Central Europe).

There are also two females in the author's collection which may be conspecific, but there seem to be no characters whereby they might be separated from *approximata* Malloch. Moreover, a male of *P. hirtipalpis* Malloch was taken at Mountain Lake, Virginia, on July 9, 1938. *P. approximata* may be the female of either *hirtipalpis* (as was considered likely by Malloch) or of *milnei*, in which latter case it would have priority.

#### LITERATURE CITED

HENNIG, W. 1937. Milichiidae et Carnidae, in Erwin Lindner's Fliegen der paläarktischen Region, vol. 61, fasc. 60a, pp.1-91.